DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VIII. ZATURDAG den 30sten DECEMBER, 1820. N. 53.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, *Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.*

DE Schoutbynacht Gouverneur en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

1.—Dat, ten gevolge der door den Gouverneur onder No. 7 gedane communicatie, betreffende de papieren Realen of Schellingen, omtrent het aannemen van welke, difficulteiten by het publiek zyn ontstaan, uit hoofde dat dezelve als het ware geheel en al zyn versleten, zoodanig dat de naamteekening en het wapen daarop staande, niet meer zigtbaar zyn; de voormelde papieren Realen of Schellingen zullen worden ingeroepen, om uit het Fonds tot vernietiging der bewyzen van de afgekeurde Johannissen te worden ingewisseld en als dan vernietigd.

2.—Dat de inwisseling der papieren Realen of Schellingen, zal geschieden door de twee leden van dezen Raad, die gesteld zyn in de commissie tot vernietiging der bewyzen van afgekeurde Johannissen, op zoodanige dagen als dezelve leden aan het publiek zullen bekend maken, ten einde die Realen of Schellingen, ter plaatse en op het uur daartoe te bepalen, voor andere gangbare munt te komen wisselen.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis, binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 19den December 1820, het achtste jaar van Zyner Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur en Raden voornoemd,
(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.
Ter ordonnantie van dezelve,
(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, in de Willemstad, op Pietermaaÿ, Scharlo en aan de Overzyde dezer Haven den 27sten der gemelde maand December.
(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

DE Schoutbynacht Gouverneur en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat goedgevonden en besloten is, te bepalen, gelyk by deze wordt bepaald: dat van en na den 1sten January 1821 de volgende veranderingen in de bestaande heffing ten behoeve van het Fonds ter vernietiging der bewyzen van afgekeurde Johannissen, zullen stand grypen.

a.—De belasting van 1-2 pct. van de waarde van vaste goederen en van het bedrag van hypotheken, zal verminderd zyn en blyven op een kwart percent.

b.—De heffing op de ambtenaren en kooplieden wordt geheel en al afgeschaft.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis, binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 19den December 1820, het achtste jaar van Zyner Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur en Raden voornoemd,
(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.
Ter ordonnantie van dezelve,
(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad den 27sten der gemelde maand December.
(w. g.) W. PRINCE,
Secretaris.

WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbynacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of te hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Nademaal wy gedurende den korten tyd dat wy het bewind over dit en de onderhoorige eilanden voeren, reeds twee rekwesten, geteekend door een aantal ingezetenen, hebben ontvangen, waarin zoo wel by postscriptum aan het eene en door het bezigen van onbehoorlyke uitdrukkingen in het andere, wel verre van dat vertrouwen en dien eerbied aan de regering verschuldigd, in acht te nemen, de onwrikbare neiging waarmede de leden van den Raad van Policie behooren vooronderstelt te worden doordrongen te zyn voor het welzyn der ingezetenen dezer eilanden, in zoo ver zulks, overeenkomstig pligt, kan worden bevorderd, zoo niet in twyfel wordt getrokken, echter niet in aanmerking is genomen, wanneer men het vermoeden koestert dat eenige der belangen van de eene of andere classe der ingezetenen zoude kunnen worden ter zyde gesteld, uit hoofde dat het meer of min drukkende of bezwarende van eenige zaak, ter overweging van de voormelde leden gebragt, hen niet regtstreeks aangaat.

En aangezien bovendien nog strydig met de goede orde en allezins onpligtmatig is te treden in de ervarenheid van de leden der regering in zaken waarover dezelve wettiglyk bevoegd zyn te oordeelen en hunne gevoelens vry en zonder aanzien van omstandigheden te uiten; terwyl het niet minder aan ingezetenen ongeoorloofd is zich te bemoeyen met adviesen die over het eene of andere onderwerp mogten zyn uitgebragt, veel minder, ter bereiking van hun oogmerk, die adviesen, welke zy vermeenen te kennen, te beoordeelen of aan te halen, vooral wanneer die aanhaling ten doel heeft om eenige vooronderstelling te doen ontstaan als of de leden van wettige geconstitueerde autoriteiten door onervarendheid of anderzins op het belang der ingezetenen niet genoegzaam hebben gade geslagen.

Zoo is het, dat wy raadzaam hebben geoordeeld onze vorenstaande bedenkingen en meeningen aan de ingezetenen kenbaar te maken en dezelve tevens, tot voorkoming van onaangenaamheden welke zy door hunne onbedachtzaamheid zich zelven zouden kunnen toebrengen, hierby te vermanen om zich te onthouden van het bezigen van ongeoorloofde uitdrukkingen en aanmerkingen in geschriften welke zy mogten nodig oordeelen aan bevoegde autoriteiten aan te bieden; en te vertrouwen dat de vereischte aandacht daarop zal worden gevestigd, wanneer dezelve bescheidenlyk, en zonder partydigheid aan den dag te leggen, zullen zyn ingerigt, als zynde het de neiging van ons en, buiten allen twyfel niet minder van allen die met ons tot het algemeene welzyn moeten medewerken, om overeenkomstig pligt en de meening van onzen geëerbiedigden Souverein niets onbeproefd te laten wat tot de welvaart der ingezetenen dezer eilanden zal kunnen strekken.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 22sten December 1820, het achtste jaar van Zyner Majesteits regering.
(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.
Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie,
(w. g.) W. W. DUYCKINCK, Gouv. Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad dato utsupra.
(w. g.) W. W. DUYCKINCK, Gouv. Sec.

Den 23sten December 1820.

GOUVERNEMENTS WISSELS.

DE Raad Contrarolleur ad-interim der financien, zal op autorisatie van Zyne Excellentie P. R. Cantz'laar, Gouverneur dezer en onderhoorige eilanden, enz. enz. enz. by inschryving aan de meestbiedende verkoopen: Wisselbrieven in Hollandsch Courant, ten bedrage van 4,000 Pezos van Achten, voor Militaire tractementen en soldyen over de maand December, te trekken door Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur voornoemd, op, en betaalbaar by het Ministerie voor het Publieke Onderwys, de Nationale Nyverheid en de Kolonien in 'sGravenhage, alle op twee maanden na zigt.

De betaling voor de te verkoopene Wissels zal moeten geschieden de eene helft in zilver of klein geld, en de andere in bewyzen van enkelde Johannissen.

De inlevering der Billetten van inschryving zal plaats kunnen hebben van heden, af tot uiterlyk op den 2den der volgende maand January voor 12 ure, terwyl het antwoord op dezelve den 3den daaraanvolgende zal gegeven worden.

De Raad Contr. Gen. ad interim der Fin. voornoemd,
C. L. VAN UYTRECHT.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 22sten Dec. 1820.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor deze en volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 18, en
De Ronde Broden 19 oncen.

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.
Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Den 23sten December 1820.

DE ondergeteekende verwittigt met dezen alle de genen, welke hem iets verschuldigd zyn, hunne rekeningen uiterlyk voor den 15den January aanstaande te voldoen, zullende by de nalatigen zonder eenig uitstel of verdere waarschuwing, by regtswege, daartoe vervolgen, eer zy zich zelven de daar door veroorzaakte kosten te verwyten hebben.

J. C. JANDROEP.

Den 23sten December 1820.

ADVERTISSEMENT.

DE ondergeteekende geeft hierby aan de respectabele Inwoners dezes Eilands kennis, dat hy met het brikschip Hippomenes, kapitein L. Bourne, uit Amerika heeft ontvangen een geheel assortement nieuwe en versche Medicamenten, en dat by hem nog te bekomen zyn de volgende artikelen, als: Sirop Dorande, Candy-suiker, Rosewater, Pepermunt Koekjes, Annysdrop, Arrarou, Haarlemmer Oly, Balsem Opodeldoc, Jakt en Haar Poeder, Sandrak, en Gom Elastic, &c. &c., waarmede hy zich in de gunst der Inwoners aanbeveelt.

Weiders geeft hy ondergeteekende te kennen, dat hy genegen is een fatsoenlyk jongeling van 12 à 14 jaren, in het lezen en schryven van de Nederduitsche taal ervaren, en onder voordeelige condities, als leerling in deszelfs Apotheek aantenemen, en dezelve ook tegelyk in de Chirurgie te onderwyzen, weshalve hy den zoodanigen, zich hiertoe geinclineerd vindende, uitnoodigt, om zich, tot dien einde, by hem te addresseeren.

C. A. ZEPPENFELDT.

Den 29sten December 1820.

DE gewoonlyke Nieuwjaars Audientie by Zyne Excellentie den Heere Gouverneur dezes Eilands, zal gehouden worden op deszelfs Buiten Verblyf Schoon Verbond, des morgens van elf tot namiddags een uur.

De 1ste Luitenant Adjudant,
I. KIKKERT.

Den 29sten December 1820.

MET toestemming van Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur, voornemens zynde om onderwys in de Wis en Zeevaart Kunde te geven, zoo kunnen de gene welke genegen zyn, hier in onderwys te ontvangen, zich vervoegen ten huize van den ondergeteekende op Scharlo.
P. L. LOUDE.

EDICTALE CITATIE.

MET prealabel consent van Zyne Excellentie P. R. Cantz'laar, Ridder van de orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbynacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhorige eilanden Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber over de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Doen de Weled. Heeren Jan Jacob Beaujon, Jonathan Ferguson en Wilhelm August van Spengler in kwaliteit als Sequesters over de Insolvente Kompagnieschap van C. W. Jutting, & Co. by appoinctement van den Ed. Achtb. Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie de dato 2den November 1820 geauthoriseerd in rechten te mogen ageeren, aan alle en eenen iegelyk zo hier te lande als elders wonende adverteeren, dat de geenen die vermenen mogten eenige actie of pretentie te hebben ten lasten gemelden Boedel gehouden zullen zyn, de Ingezetenen naamlyk hunne actie en pretentie binnen den tyd van agt dagen van heden afte rekenen, en de uitlandigen binnen negen maanden aan de voornoemde Heeren op en aan te geven, ten einde gemelde Boedel tot finale likwiditeit kan worden gebragt.

Dagvaardende de voornoemde Weled. Heeren in hunne kwaliteit de Ingezetenen die van des te doen in gebreken mogten blyven voor de Ed. Achtb. Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie dezes eilands tegen de eerste Sessie van welgemelde Raad, en de uitlandigen op de eerste zitting van dienzelfden Raad in de maand July 1821, ten einde aldaar staande rolle hunne actie of pretentie met de behoorlyke verificatien van dien in te brengen, op pœne dat tegens de non comparanten zal worden geprocedeert by default en verstek van actie.

Aldus voor de eerste maal gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad, op Curaçao den 29sten November 1820

(w. g.) H. R. HAYUNGA, Sec.

Den 7den December 1820.

BEKENDMAKING.

DE Debiteuren aan de Insolvente Kompagnieschap van C. W. Jutting. & Co. worden zeer ernstig aangemaand en verzocht, om, in den loop dezer maand het verschuldigde te willen voldoen, vermits zoo spoedig als met de wezenlyke gesteldheid der zaken bestaanbaar is, eene finale afdoening of vereffening derzelve moet worden gedaan, en dus, al de nog uitstaande batige pretentien die met het begin van het aanstaande jaar 1821 mogte bevonden worden onafbetaald te zyn gebleven, ter behoorlyke regtsvordering zullen overgeleverd worden.

J. J. BEAUJON, qq.
J. FERGUSON, qq.
W. A. VAN SPENGLER, qq.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—DECEMBER.

25. golet Twee Vrienden, Thysen, Aruba
27. —— Attractive, Muller, Jamaika
—— Beauty, Marcantony, Maracaybo

UITGEKLAARD—DECEMBER.

28. golet El Carmen, Ferrer, Puerto Cabello
—— Twee Vrienden, Thysen, Aruba
brik Bolton, Owen, Gibralter

[*De Uitgever van dit weekblad zyne Inteekenaars te kennen gevende, dat met dit nommer de inteekening van dit jaar geëindigd is, vindt zich verpligt te verzoeken, dat al het achterstallige voldaan mogte worden, voor de uitgeving van het eerste nommer in aanstaande January, en dat de genen welke nog achterstallig zullen zyn op dit tydstip, niet beschouwd zullen worden als Inteekenaars, en ook hun dus dit weekblad niet meer zal afgeleverd worden. Deze maatregel, hoe onaangenaam dezelve ook zyn moge, wordt door den Uitgever onvermydelyk noodzakelyk gevonden, ingevolge velen der Inteekenaars hem aanmerkelyke moeite en onkosten veroorzaakten, door hem herhaalde en vruchtelooze aanvragen ter betaling te laten doen.*]

Z. M. korvet de Komeet, kapt. Blom, kwam alhier aan op Woensdag van La Guayra, laatst van Puerto Cabello.

De feestdag van St. Jan de Evangelist werd ll. Woensdag gevierd met alle mazonnike formaliteiten door de Broeders der Loge Union, No. 444. De Leden vergezeld door verscheidene Broeders, welke hen bezochten, verzamelden in hunnen Tempel, om negen uren in den morgen, en na de plegtigheden tot de bezigheid van dezen dag behoorende, voleindigd te hebben, wandelden zy in processie, voorgegaan door de Bende der Curaçaosche Schuttery, waarna zy wederom in de Loge vergaderden, alwaar verscheiden nadrukkelyke verhandelingen gedaan werden, volgens de grondbeginselen en ten voordeele der Vrymetzelary, welke den aandacht der Broederen bezig hielden, tot omtrent drie uren in den namiddag, wanneer de Loge gesloten werd. Des avonds werd er een mazonniek Bal en Soepé gegeven, in de zaal der Loge door derzelver Leden, hetwelke door een groot aantal Dames vereerd werd. Omtrent 12 uren werd het Soepé opgediend, bestaande uit alle lekkerneyen die men zich in dit eiland kan aanschaffen; gedurende welke vele goede en vaderlandsche toasten gedronken werden. Het gezelschap in de danszaal weder gekeerd zynde, werd den vrolyken dans vernieuwd, die met geest en levendigheid tot vroeg in den morgenstond onderhouden werd.

Eene groote korvet onder Spaansche vlag, zeilde voorby deze haven windwaarts op Donderdag namiddag.

Op Maandag ontvingen wy dagbladen van Jamaika tot den 7den dezer door de schoener Attractive, 16 dagen van Kingston, hebbende op derzelver overtogt Aruba aangedaan, waar zy vier dagen bleef. De inhoud dezer nieuwsbladen is zeer onbelangryk.

De brik Martins, Ramsay, van de Indiaansche Kust met muilezels, geraakte ongelukkig op strand te Morenkey den 29sten November ll. De brigantine Cora, Arnold, welke van deze haven, naar de Spaansche kust zeilde, ontmoette haar gelukkig, en nam hare lading aan boord, met uitzondering van eenige muilen, welke verloren geraakten. Het is te hopen dat zy weder vlot zal geraken. De Cora is in deze haven aangekomen.

Met eene Spaansche brik, welke gisteren morgen voor deze haven af en aan leide, zyn alhier brieven van Puerto Cabello tot den 17den dezer ontvangen. Het volgende is een extract uit dezelve:

"Op den 17den dezer zeilde de generaal Morillo van hier naar Havana in de korvet Descubierta, en op denzelfden dag ankerden te La Guayra van Cadix twee fregatten van 44 stukken, een korvet, oorlogsbrik en gewapende ketch, met vier transportschepen, aan boord hebbende 6000 geweeren, 7000 monteering stukken, 5000 quintalen buskruid, 200,000 rantzoenen, eene groote hoeveelheid kogels en kanonnen, en drie kommissarissen, die door den Cortes van Spanje afgezonden zyn om eene vrede te bewerken, op grond dat de party de Spaansche Constitutie zoude erkennen. Men zegt, dat die kommissarissen zeer verwonderd waren over de termen van den wapenstilstand en dezelve in genen deele goedkeurden. Men voegt er verder by dat 10,000 man in Spanje gereed zyn, om scheep te gaan, byaldien de kommissarissen in hun oogmerk om eene vrede te verkrygen, niet mogten slagen."

Het volgende is het artikel door ons in onze laatste bedoeld, betrekkelyk het onlangs treurig voorval aan boord Z. M. brik de Merkuur:

Aan den Redacteur.

Gelief het volgende als tegenstuk van het geen in uwe Courant van den 25sten November verschenen is, te plaatzen:

"Op Zaturdag den 18den November de verjaardag van H. M. de koninginne, begon de Heer J. van Cats de Raat, Luitenant aan boord van Z. M. brik de Merkuur, op de wacht zynde, nevens den Jonker en Stuurman van de wacht, ter eere van dien dag voetzoekers te schieten, die allen over boord gingen. Tot besluit wilde hy een los pistool schot doen, roepende daartoe den Bootsmansmaat om den kruidhoren. Dit hoorde de Corporaal Honinge, en zeide tegen voorzegden Luitenant "Myn Heer, ik heb nog patronen, wilt ge die hebben?" waarop genoemde Luitenant zulks deed, maar by zyn voorgenomen slap laden, onderwond hy dat er een kogel op de patroon was, zeggende "Ik zal er het schot niet weder van afkrassen, maar het schot in het water schieten." Hierop zeide de gemelde Corporaal, "Myn Heer, geef my den laadstok, anders valt die met het naar benedan schieten af." "Dit is waar ook," hernam de Heer Cats de Raat, en wilde hierop den laadstok door hem laten uittrekken, hetwelk hy doende, het schot afging en den ongelukkigen in het hoofd trof, zoo dat hy achter over van de zeer hooge kampagne vallende, op het dek dood bleef.

"Het ware dus beter geweest van de genen die het bevorens in de Courant hebben laten zetten, het niet te doen, dan onwaarheid te schryven."

AANMERKING.

Het bovenstaande artikel werd ons omtrent veertien dagen geleden toegezonden, doch daar het zonder onderteekening was, werd het den schryver terug gezonden om onderteekend te worden, volgens den regel, welken wy by dusdanige mededeelingen in acht hebben te nemen; hetzelve werd ons op Woensdag der laatstledene week als officieel ter plaatsing weder ter hand gesteld, zoo als het nu ook verschynt. Op het verhaal zelve hebben wy niets aantemerken, maar ten opzigte der sluitende zin, voelen wy ons zelven genoopt te melden, dat het nooit onze wensch was onze lezers te misleiden, door eenige partydige en onnauwkeurige opgave van plaatselyke voorvallen, welke wy volgens pligt bekend maken, maar integendeel pogen wy onvermoeid de nauwkeurigste berigten intewinnen. Indien wy daardour dwaalden in den opgaaf van de jongst ledene noodlottige gebeurtenis, welke aan boord Z. M. brik de Merkuur voorviel, zyn wy niet alleen te berispen, daar deze paragraaf, welke melding van dit treurige voorval maakte, onmiddelyk na dat dezelve geschreven was, aan een' officier van dat vaartuig werd gezonden, om verbeterd te worden, zoo het eenige onjuiste opgave mogte bevatten. Deze heer zend dit geschrift terug met zeer weinige veranderingen, en ingevolge moesten wy denken, dat deze opgaaf, zoo het bleek, nauwkeurig in byzonderheden was.

[*The Editor of this paper, in announcing to his Subscribers the termination, with this number, of the Subscription for the present year, has to request that all arrears may be paid up previous to the publication of the first number in January, as those indebted at that period will be considered as non-subscribers, and their papers discontinued accordingly. This measure, however unpleasant, the Editor has found it indispensably necessary to adopt, in consequence of many of the Subscribers putting him to considerable inconvenience and expense in making repeated and fruitless calls on them for payment.*]

His Majesty's corvette Comet, capt. Blom, arrived on Wednesday from La Guayra, last Puerto Cabello.

The anniversary of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated on Wednesday, with the usual Masonic formalities, by the Brethren of Lodge Union, No. 444. The Members, accompanied by several visiting Brethren, assembled in their Temple at nine o'clock in the morning, and having gone through the solemnities appertaining to the business of the day, they walked in procession, preceded by the Band of the Curaçao Militia; after which they again assembled in the Lodge, where several impressive orations were delivered on the principles and benefits of Masonry, which occupied the attention of the Brethren till about three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Lodge was closed. In the evening a grand Masonic Ball and Supper was given in the Lodge Rooms by the Members, which was attended by a large party of Ladies. About twelve o'clock Supper was announced, consisting of every delicacy that could be procured in the Island; during which many loyal and patriotic toasts were drank; and the company having afterwards returned to the Ball Room, the merry dance was renewed, and kept up with much spirit and gaiety till a late hour in the morning.

A large corvette, under Spanish colours, passed this harbour to leeward, on Tuesday afternoon.

Since our last we were obligingly favored with the Message of the President of the United States, the only copy of it, we believe, received in this island, and have this day the pleasure of laying it at length before our Readers.

By a Spanish brigantine, which lay to off this port yesterday morning, letters were received here from Puerto Cabello to the 27th instant. The following is an extract from them:—

"On the 17th inst. General Morillo sailed from hence for the Havana, in the corvette Descubierta; and on the same day came to anchor in La Guayra, from Cadiz, two frigates of 44 guns each, a corvette, a brig of war and an armed ketch, with four transports, having on board 6000 muskets, 7000 uniforms, 5000 quintals of gun-powder, 200,000 rations, a large quantity of balls and cannon, and three commissioners, who were sent from the Cortes of Spain to effect a peace, upon the basis of the decident party acknowledging the Spanish Constitution. It is said that those commissioners were much surprised at the terms of the armistice, and by no means approved of it. It is further added, that in Spain ten thousand men are ready for embarkation in the event of the commissioners failing in their object to procure peace."

The following is the article alluded to in our last, respecting the late unfortunate occurrence on board H. M. brig Mercury.

(LITERAL TRANSLATION.)

To the Editor.

"Please to insert the following as a refutation of what appeared in your Gazette of the 25th inst.

"On Saturday last, the 18th November, the anniversary of Her Majesty's the Queen, Mr. J. van Cats de Raat, Lieutenant on board of H. M. brig Mercury, being on watch, with the Cadet and Boatswain of the guard, in honor of the day began to fire squibs, all of which went into the sea. To conclude, he wanted to fire a

pistol, and to this effect, called on the Boatswain for the powderhorn—this was heard by the corporal Honinge, who said to the lieutenant, "Sir, I have yet some cardridges left, will you have them?" the Lieutenant accepted, but on loading, he perceived that there was a ball in the cartridge, and said, "I will not extract the ball, but will let it go off in the water." To this the corporal replied, "Sir, hand me the ramrod, else, on firing it will drop below."—"This is true," rejoined Mr. Cats de Raat, and presented the ramrod to be taken off by him, but on doing this, the pistol went off, and the unfortunate corporal was shot through the head; he fell backward over the very high companion, and remained lifeless on the spot.

"It had been better for him who before sent the account thereof for insertion in the Gazette, not to have done it, than to have advanced a falsehood."

REMARK.

The above article was sent to our office about a fortnight ago, but being without signature it was returned to the writer to be signed, agreeable to a rule we have to observe with regard to such communications, and was on Wednesday last week again transmitted to us officially for insertion, as it now appears. Of the statement itself we have nothing to observe, but with respect to its concluding sentence we feel ourselves called upon to say, that it has never been our wish to mislead our Readers by any impartial or incorrect statements of local occurrences which it becomes our duty to notice; but on the contrary, we are indefatigable in endeavouring to obtain always the most correct information in our power. If, therefore, we erred in the statement given of the late tragical occurrence which happened on board H. M. brig Mercury, we are not alone to blame, for immediately after the paragraph which noticed that melancholy affair was written, it was sent to an officer of that vessel, to be corrected, should it contain any misrepresentation. That gentleman returned the manuscript with very little alteration, and consequently we were led to believe that the statement, as it appeared, was circumstantially correct.

On Monday, Jamaica papers to the 7th inst. reached us by the schooner Attractive, 16 days from Kingston, having on her passage touched at Aruba, where she remained 4 days. The following are extracts:—

JAMAICA.

Nov. 20.—His catholic majesty's ship Ceres, capt. Auberende, in 16 days from the Havana, anchored at Port Royal yesterday.

Nov. 21.—The governor of Dominica has issued a proclamation, dated the 3d ult. for the purpose of opening the ports in that island for six months, from the date of the proclamation, to the importation (besides the articles already permitted by the Act No. 58 of the late king) of pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp, flax, masts, yards, bowsprits, staves, heading, boards, timber, shingles or lumber of any sort, bread, biscuit, potatoes, wheat, oats, barley, or grain of any sort, from any island in the West Indies under the dominion of any foreign European State, on board of British vessels, owned by his majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law; and to export, in the same vessels, rum and molasses in return, not exceeding the value of the importation. The reason assigned for issuing the proclamation as above, was, that on the 26th ult. the island had been visited by a violent storm.

The St. Kitt's Advertiser of the 3d ult. contains the following:—"We learn from Trinidad that the boisterous weather experienced last week, was so extremely severe there, as to drive seven square rigged vessels on shore; one brig lost her masts by lightning; and several smaller craft foundered at their anchorage.—No damage was done on shore."

The Antigua Gazette of the 5th ult. states, "About ten minutes past one o'clock this day a severe and unexpected flash of lighting, accompanied by an equally severe and unexpected clap of thunder, struck the flag-staff at Rat Island, beginning at the cap and proceeding from thence to the foundation. A piece of lead at the bottom of the staff appears to have stopped it. Several of the nails were forced out, and the lower part of the staff is much shattered.

"A French brig called the Louise put into this island yesterday by mistake, taking it for Guadaloupe! She was bound from Senegal to the latter island, with 128 slaves on board.—It is hardly necessary to add, that she was seized by the Custom House."

The Barbados Mercury of the 18th ult. says, "A gale having been experienced to leeward of this island on the 26th ult. the Camden packet was blown off Dominica on that day, and did not arrive there until the 5th instant. His majesty's ship Falmouth, being at that time at Tortola, was driven to sea; and the Tribune frigate lost her foremast, to refit which she proceeded to Antigua on the 29th ult."

Extract of a letter from Savanilla, dated the 14th instant.

"On the 10th, the Independents entered the Cinega, after very hard fighting, during which, 300 of the Royalists were killed, and the like number wounded. Colonel Cavero commanded the Independents. As soon as the taking of the Cinega was known at Santa Martha, the governor (*gen. Porras*) sent a flag of truce to general Montilla, offering to capitulate, which was accepted, and the city was entered at half past four, and has been kept in quiet possession ever since.

"Aury has joined Brion with ten sail of vessels, and is created a vice admiral, and was to proceed with his squadron to blockade Carthagena."

Nov. 24.—His most catholic majesty's corvette Ceres, capt. Auberende, sailed from Port Royal yesterday morning, with the schooner Josefa under her convoy, laden with provisions for the garrison of Carthagena.

Nov. 25.—Colonel Rafter, who was in the service of the Independents, and for some time in this city, has published in London, Memoirs of Gregor M'Gregor, and the other chieftains, including narratives of all their expeditions, with new views of the commerce of South America. Also views of Rio-de-la Hache, Porto Bello, Aux Cayes, and this city, with portraits of M'Gregor, Bolivar, Macirone, and Miranda, and a general Map.

A bottle thrown into the sea off the coast of Iceland on the 27th of July, was found near the Cumbrae Isles on the 4th September last. It had thus travelled 800 miles in forty days; and if its course was not influenced by the winds this would indicate a current flowing south-eastward, at the rate of 20 miles a day. This current is no doubt a branch of the great gulph stream, which Humboldt thinks describes a perpetual circle,—passing down the western coast of Europe and Africa—then across the Atlantic to America—northward along the coast of that continent to Newfoundland—thence eastward to Iceland, and then over the same course again.

Nov. 27.—The United States' sloop of war Hornett, captain Reid, came to anchor at Port Royal yesterday, from a cruise off Old Providence, last Carthagena.

We understand that the Hornett had been cruising in the Gulph, in quest of piratical vessels. On the 9th instant she touched at Old Providence, and learnt from the master of a felucca which had arrived from St. Andrea's, that Aury with his privateers were still at the latter island. His vessels were represented to be very badly equipped, and in want of salt provisions and many other articles. On the 20th instant the Hornett called off Carthagena, which port was free from any blockade.

Nov. 28.—At ten o'clock yesterday morning, the United States' sloop of war Hornet, saluted Fort-Charles with seventeen guns, which returned the compliment with an equal number.

Dec. 1.—His most christian majesty's frigate Cleopatra, capt. Maillet, from Martinique in 14 days, bound to Brest, came to anchor yesterday at Port Royal.

The Cleopatra saluted Fort Charles and the flag ship, which was returned.

Dec. 4.—The United States' brig Enterprize, of 14 guns, capt. Kerney, came to anchor at Port Royal on Saturday evening from a cruize.

Dec. 5.—A schooner named the Bien Orientale has been sent into Barbados by the Tribune frigate, where she has been condemned as a pirate. It appears that she was fitted at St. Bartholomew's, and when detained was proceeding to St. Thomas's for men, having only twelve on board. She had seven guns, small arms, ammunition, &c. for 80 men, was provisioned for four months, and had a commission from Artigas, dated two years before she was launched, as the Montpelier, of Baltimore.

Dec. 7.—The brig Martins, Ramsay, from the Indian Coast, with mules, unfortunately went on shore on Morant-Key on the 29th ult. The brigantine Cora, Arnold, which sailed from this port for the Spanish Main on the 27th, luckily fell in with her about the time, and took her cargo on board, with the exception of a few mules, which were lost in getting them to the Cora. It is expected that she will be got off. The Cora came into port yesterday.

Washington, Nov. 15.

THE MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

To both Houses, at the opening of the Second Session of the Sixteenth Congress—transmitted by Mr. JAMES MONROE, jun.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

In communicating to you a just view of public affairs, at the commencement of your present labors, I do it with great satisfaction; because, taking all circumstances into consideration which claim attention, I see much cause to rejoice in the felicity of our situation. In making this remark, I do not wish to be understood to imply, that an unvaried prosperity is to be seen in every interest of this great community. In the progress of a nation inhabiting a territory of such vast extent, and great variety of climate, every portion of which is engaged in foreign commerce, and liable to be affected, in some degree, by the changes which occur in the condition and regulations of foreign countries, it would be strange, if the produce of our soil, and the industry and enterprise of our fellow citizens received, at all times, and in every quarter, an uniform and equal encouragement. This would be more than we have a right to expect, under circumstances the most favorable. Pressures on certain interests, it is admitted have been felt; but, allowing to these their greatest extent, they detract but little from the force of the remark already made. In forming a just estimate of our present situation, it is proper to look at the whole; in the outline, as well as in the detail. A free, virtuous, and enlightened people know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends; and even those who suffer most, occasionally, in their transitory concerns, find great relief under their sufferings from the blessings which they otherwise enjoy, and in the consoling and animating hope which they administer. From whence do these pressures come? Not from a government which is founded by, administered for, and supported by, the people. We trace them to the peculiar character of the epoch in which we live, and to the extraordinary occurrences which have signalised it. The convulsions with which several of the powers of Europe have been shaken, and the long and destructive wars in which all were engaged, with their sudden transition to a state of peace presenting, in the first instance, unusual encouragement to our commerce, and withdrawing it in the second, even within its wonted limit, could not fail to be sensibly felt here. The station too, which we had to support through this long conflict, compelled, as we were finally, to become a party to it with a principal power, and to make great exertions, suffer heavy losses, and to contract considerable debts, disturbing the ordinary course of affairs, by augmenting, to a vast amount, the circulating medium, and thereby elevating, at one time, the price of every article above a just standard, and depressing it at another below it, had likewise its due effect.

It is manifest that the pressures of which we complain have proceeded, in a great measure, from these causes. When, then, we take into view the prosperous and happy condition of our country, in all the great circumstances which constitute the felicity of a nation—every individual in the full enjoyment of all his rights; the Union blessed with plenty, and rapidly rising to greatness, under a national government, which operates with complete effect in every part, without being felt in any, except by the ample protection which it affords, and under state governments which perform their equal share, according to a wise distribution of power between them, in promoting the public happiness—it is impossible to behold so gratifying, so glorious a spectacle, without being penetrated with the most profound and grateful acknowledgements to the Supreme Author of all good for such manifold and inestimable blessings. Deeply impressed with these sentiments, I cannot regard the pressure to which I have adverted otherwise than in the light of mild and instructive admonitions; warning us of dangers to be shunned in future; teaching us lessons of economy, corresponding with the simplicity and purity of our institutions, and best adapted to their support; evincing the connection and dependence which the various parts of our happy Union have on each other, thereby augmenting daily our social incorporation; and adding, by its strong ties, new strength and vigor to the political; opening a wider range, and with new encouragement to the industry and enterprise of our fellow citizens at home and abroad; and more especially by the multiplied proofs which it has accumulated of the great perfection of our most excellent system of government; the powerful instrument, in the hands of an all-merciful Creator, in securing to us these blessings.

Happy as our situation is, it does not exempt us from solicitude and care for the future. On the contrary, as the blessings which we enjoy are great, proportionably great should be our vigilance, zeal, and activity to preserve them. Foreign wars may again expose us to new wrongs, which would impose on us new duties, for which we ought to be prepared. The state of Europe is unsettled, and how long peace may be preserved, is altogether uncertain; in addition to which, we have interests of our own to adjust, which will require particular attention. A correct view of our relations with each power will enable you to form a just idea of existing difficulties, and of the measures of precaution best adapted to them.

Respecting our relations with Spain, nothing explicit can now be communicated. On the adjournment of Congress in May last, the minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid was instructed to inform the government of Spain, that if his catholic majesty should then ratify the treaty, this government would accept the ratification, so far as to submit to the decision of the Senate the question whether such ratification should be received in exchange for that of the United States heretofore given. By letters from the minister of the United States to the secretary of state, it

appears, that a communication, in conformity with his instructions, had been made to the government of Spain, and the Cortes had the subject under consideration. The result of the deliberations of that body, which is daily expected, will be made known to the Congress as soon as it is received. The friendly sentiment which was expressed on the part of the United States, in the message of the 9th of May last, is still entertained for Spain. Among the causes of regret, however, which are inseparable from the delay attending this transaction, it is proper to state, that satisfactory information has been received that measures have been recently adopted by designing persons, to convert certain parts of the province of East Florida into depots for the reception of foreign goods, from whence to smuggle them into the United States. By opening a port within the limits of Florida, immediately on our boundary, where there was no settlement, the object could not be misunderstood. An early accommodation of differences, will, it is hoped, prevent all such fraudulent and pernicious practices, and place the relations of the two countries on a very amicable and permanent basis.

The commercial relations between the United States and the British colonies in the West Indies, and on this continent, have undergone no change; the British government still preferring to leave that commerce under the restriction heretofore imposed on it, on each side. It is satisfactory to recollect, that the restraints resorted to by the United States were defensive only, intended to prevent a monopoly under British regulations, in favor of Great Britain; as it likewise is, to know that the experiment is advancing in a spirit of amity between the parties.

The question depending between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the construction of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, has been referred, by both governments, to the decision of the emperor of Russia, who has accepted the umpirage.

An attempt has been made with the government of France, to regulate, by treaty, the commerce between the two countries, on the principle of reciprocity and equality. By the last communication from the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, to whom full power had been given, we learn that the negociation had been commenced there, but, serious difficulties having occurred, the French government had resolved to transfer it to the United States, for which purpose the minister plenipotentiary of France had been ordered to repair to this city, and whose arrival might soon be expected. It is hoped that this important interest may be arranged on just conditions, and in a manner equally satisfactory to both parties. It is submitted to Congress to decide, until such arrangement is made, how far it may be proper, on the principle of the act of the last session, which augmented the tonage duty on French vessels, to adopt other measures for carrying more completely into effect the policy of that act.

The act referred to, which imposed new tonnage on French vessels, having been inforced from and after the first day of July, it has happened that several vessels of that nation which had been despatched from France before its existence was known, have entered the ports of the United States, and been subject to its operation, without the previous notice which the general spirit of our laws gives to individuals in similar cases. The object of that law having been merely to countervail the inequalities which existed to the disadvantage of the United States, in their commercial intercourse with France, it is submitted also to the consideration of Congress, whether, in the spirit of amity and conciliation which it is no less the inclination than the policy of the United States to preserve in their intercourse with other powers, it may not be proper to extend relief to the individuals interested in those cases, by exempting from the operation of the law all those vessels which have entered our ports without having had the means of previously knowing the existence of the additional duty.

The contest between Spain and the colonies, according to the most authentic information, is maintained by the latter with improved success. The unfortunate divisions which were known to exist some time since at Buenos Ayres, it is understood, still prevail. In no part of South America has Spain made any impression on the colonies, while in many parts, and particularly in Venezuela and New Grenada, the colonies have gained strength and acquired reputation, both for the management of the war, in which they have been successful, and for the order of the internal administration.—The late change in the government of Spain, by the re-establishment of the constitution of 1812, is an event which promises to be favorable to the revolution. Under the authority of the Cortes, the Congress of Angostura was invited to open a negociation for the settlement of differences between the parties, to it was replied, that they would willingly open the negociation, provided the acknowledgment of their independence was made its basis, but not otherwise. Of further proceedings between them we are uninformed. No facts are known to this government, to warrant the belief, that any of the powers of Europe will take part in the contest; whence it may be inferred, considering all circumstances, which must have weight in producing the result, that an adjustment will finally take place, on the basis proposed by the colonies. To promote that result by friendly counsels, with other powers, including Spain herself, has been the uniform policy of this government.

In looking to the internal concerns of our country, you will, I am persuaded, derive much satisfaction from a view of the several objects to which in the discharge of your official duties, your attention will be drawn.—Among these, none holds a more important place than the public revenue, from the direct operation of the power, by which it is raised, on the people, and by its influence in giving effect to every other power of the government. The revenue depends on the resources of the country, and the facility by which the amount required is raised, is a strong proof of the extent of the resources, and of the efficiency of the government. A few prominent facts will place this great interest in a just light before you. On the 30th of September, 1815, the funded and floating debt of the United States was estimated at one hundred and nineteen millions, six hundred and thirty-five thousand, five hundred and fifty eight dollars. If to this sum be added the amount of five per cent. stock subscribed to the bank of the United States, the amount of Mississippi stock, and of the stock which was issued subsequently to that date, the balances ascertained to be due to certain states, for military services, and to individuals, for supplies furnished, and services rendered, during the late war, the public debt may be estimated as amounting, at that date, and as afterwards liquidated, to one hundred and fifty eight millions, seven hundred and thirteen thousand forty-nine dollars. On the 30th of September, 1820, it amounted to ninety one millions, nine hundred and ninety three thousand, eight hundred and eighty-three dollars, having been reduced in that interval, by payments, sixty-six millions, eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand, one hundred and sixty-five dollars. During this term, the expenses of the government of the United States were likewise defrayed, in every branch of the civil, military, and naval establishments; the public edifices in this city have been rebuilt, with considerable additions; extensive fortifications have been commenced, and are in a train of execution; permanent arsenals and magazines have been erected in various parts of the union; our navy has been considerably augmented, and the ordnance, munitions of war, and stores, of the army and navy, which were much exhausted during the war, have been replenished.

By the discharge of so large a proportion of the public debt, and the execution of such extensive and important operations, in so short a time, a just estimate may be formed of the great extent of our national resources. The demonstration is the more complete and gratifying, when it is recollected that the direct tax and excise were repealed soon after the termination of the late war, and that the revenue applied to these purposes has been derived almost wholly from other sources.

The receipts into the Treasury from every source, to the 30th of Sept. last, have amounted to sixteen millions seven hundred and ninety-four thousand one hundred and seven dollars and sixty-six cents; whilst the public expenditures, to the same period, amounted to sixteen millions eight hundred and seventy one thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-two cents; leaving in the Treasury, on that day, a sum estimated at one million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For the probable receipts of the following year, I refer you to the statement which will be transmitted from the Treasury.

The sum of three millions of dollars, authorised to be raised by loan, by an act of the last session of Congress, has been obtained upon terms advantageous to the government, indicating not only an increased confidence in the faith of the nation, but the existance of a large amount of capital seeking that mode of investment, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum.

It is proper to add, that there is now due to the Treasury, for the sale of public lands, twenty two millions nine hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars. In bringing this subject to view, I consider it my duty to submit to Congress, whether it may not be advisable to extend to the purchasers of these lands, in consideration of the unfavorable change which has occurred since the sales, a reasonable indulgense. It is known that the purchases were made when the price of every article had risen to its greatest height, and that the instalments are becoming due at a period of great depression. It is presumed that some plan may be divised, by the wisdom of Congress, compatible with the public interest, which would afford great relief to these purchasers.

Considerable progress has been made, during the present season, in examining the coast and its various bays, and other inlets; in the collection of materials, and in the construction of fortifications for the defence of the union, at several of the positions at which it has been decided to erect such works. At Mobile Point and Dauphin island and at the Rigolets, leading to lake Ponchartrain, materials to a considerable amount, have been collected, and all the necessary preparations made for the commencement of the works—At Old Point Comfort, at the mouth of James River, and at the Rip-rap, on the opposite shore, in the Chesapeake bay, materials to a vast amount, have been collected; and at the Old Point some progress has been made in the construction of the fotification, which is on a very extensive scale. The work at Fort Washington, on this river, will be completed early in the next spring, and that on the Pea Patch, in the Delaware, in the course of the next season. Fort Diamond, at the Narrows, in the harbour of New York, will be finished this year. The works at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, and Niagara, have been in part repaired; and the coast of North Carolina, extending south to Cape Fear, has been examined, as have likewise other parts of the coast eastward of Boston. Great exertions have been made to push forward these works with the utmost dispatch possible; but, when their extent is considered, with the important purposes for which they are intended, the defence of the whole coast, and, in consequence, of the whole interior, and that they are to last for ages, it will be manifest that a well digested plan, founded on military principles, connecting the whole together, combining security with economy, could not be prepared without repeated examinations of the most exposed and diffiult parts, and that it would also take considerable time to collect the materiale at the several points where they would be required. From all the light that has been shed on this subject, I am satisfied that every favorable anticipation which has been formed of this great undertaking will be verified, and that, when completed, it will afford very great, if not complete, protection to our Atlantic frontier, in the event of another war; a protection sufficient to counterbalance, in a single campaign, with an enemy powerful at sea, the expense of all these works, without taking into the estimate the saving of the lives of so many of our citizens, the protection of our towns and other property, or the tendency of such works to prevent war.

Our military positions have been maintained at Belle Point, on the Arkansas, at Council Bluff, on the Missouri, at St. Peter's on the Mississippi, and at Green bay, on the Upper Lakes. Commodious barracks have already been erected at most of these posts, with such works as were necessary for their defence.—Progress has also been made in opening communications between them, and in raising supplies at each for the support of the troops, by their own labor—particularly those more remote.

With the indians peace has been preserved, and a progress made in carrying into effect the act of Congress, making an appropriation for their civilization, with the prospect of favorable results. As connected equally with both these objects, our trade with those tribes is thought to merit the attention of Congress. In their original state, game is their sustenance, and war their occupation; and, if they find no employment from civilized powers, they destroy each other. Left to themselves, their extirpation is inevitable. By a judicious regulation of our trade with them, we supply their wants, administer to their comforts, and gradually, as the game retires, draw them to us. By maintaining posts far in the interior, we acquire a more thorough and direct control over them; without which it is confidently believed that a complete change in their manners can never be accomplished. By such posts, aided by a proper regulation of our trade with them, and a judicious civil administration over them, to be provided for by law, we shall, it is presumed, be enabled not only to protect our own settlements from their savage incursions, and preserve peace among the several tribes, but accomplish also the great purpose of their civilization.

Considerable progress has also been made in the construction of ships of war, some of which have been launched in the course of the present year.

Our peace with the powers on the coast of Barbary has been preserved, but we owe it altogether to the presence of our squadron in the Mediterranean. It has been found equally necessary to employ some of our vessels, for the protection of our commerce in the Indian Sea, the Pacific, and along the Atlantic coast. The interests which we have been depending in those quarters, which have been much improved of late, are of great extent, and of high importance to the nation, as well as to the parties conserned, and would undoubtedly suffer, if such protection was not extended to them. In execution of the law of the last session, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, some of our public ships have also been employed on the coast of Africa, where several captures have already been made, of vessels engaged in that disgraceful traffic.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Nov. 14, 1820.